### BENEFICIAL ENDOWMENTS.

ARE THEY A HELP OR A HINDRANCE ? & SQUARE ANSWER AND SOME PUNGENT QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD-A SEMI-

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. [We have received from the Secretary to the Presbyterian Board of Education the following reply to the remarks of President Eliot, of Harvard College, and the comments thereon in The Trisuna.

It seems to have been prepared for the purpose of publication in some official organ of the Board a week or so hence, but is courteously offered first to

Once more an assault is made on the policy of aiding students in their course of education, especially such as are candidates for the ministry; and this time we regret to say it is in The New-York 'Reburk of February 28, and is based on the public declaration of President Eliot, of Harvard University, recently delivered before the Harvard Club. His language is: "We have before us an example of a great, a noble profession which has been deeply injured by Leneficial endowments. I mean the elerical profession—a profession in which there is the greatest dearth of great men, although as a profession it has received more beneficial endowments than any other in the country." These are pretty strong statements, and may well elicit earnest discussion. The editor follows them up with Several more of like tenor.

PRESIDENT ELIOT NOT A COMPETENT AUTHORITY. PRESIDENT ELIOT NOT A COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

PRESIDENT ELIOT NOT A COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

Now, to begin, we challenge President Eliot's competency to speak on the subject. He is at the head of a Unitarian institution, and belongs to a denomination which is almost the smallest in the country, and has no zeal for extending itself in missionary operations either at home or abroad. He therefore necessarily speaks from his point of observation alike as to the facts as to the needs of the ministry, and as to what constitutes "great men" in it. His testimony therefore may be valid for Unitarians and to a limited degree for others, but we certainly cannot admit him as a competent witness for the state of things among Presbyterians. And over against his 'pse dirit' we would put, in the first place, the opinions and statements of the presidents and professors of all our Presbyterian colleges from one end of the eountry to the other. We have been personally conversant with nearly all of them, and discussed the subject with a large number, and we do not know of one who concurs with President Ellot. On the contrary we have had an abundance of direct testimony from several of them quite adverse to his, and showing its unreasonableness. And so far as testimony goes, theirs is as good and for ve certainly better than his. On this point it will be fair to adduce the strong evidence left us in the will of the late, widely lamented William E. Dodge, a man as much noted for his practical sagacity as for his ardeat piety. For many years had be systematically and in a private way been aiding students in their course of education. Some mistakes in his judament of their worth may be admitted. But in leaving \$50,000 as a fund for the continuance of the work which he had begun, he has furnished conclusive, highly valuable evidence of its necessity and excellence. He had lived long enough to see the results on his own field.

COMPARING THE FROFESSIONS.

able evidence of its necessity and excellence. He had lived long enough to see the results on his own field.

COMPARING THE PROPESSIONS.

Again, as to the statement of there being in the ministry "the greatest dearth of great men: "This may be true in regard to that portion of it which comes directly under President Ellot's purview, but so far as Presbyterians go, we can make bold to say that in proportion to the numbers entering the several professions of divisity, law and medicine, there are more great men in the first than in either of the other two, and far fewer fallores. In our seven the semantics altogether we graduate on an average only 141 per year, and with very few exceptions we find them all at once actively engaged in the onerous wor, of their calling, supplying critical congregations with their two sermions a week and ministering in a bundred ways to the moral and spiritual cultivation o the communities; aye, not only this, but also planting charches in new regions and spreading the Gospel in far-oft lands. A more laborious set or men we know not. And if greatness be tested by successful or beneficial achievement, these men, as we have known them, are not to be disparaged. They are not to be ludged by purely literary standards. It is not "the enticing works of man's visidom" that they are bidden to cultivate, but rather such qualities as, though not apt to be considered "great" in the estimation of men, yet often "overcome the mighty and confound the wise." But setting aside this fact, we hesitate not to affirm that in the matter of eloquence and learning and power the ministry of the present day stands a very favorable comparison with the members of other professions. On public occasions where popular addresses are made by men of distinction the speeches delivered by ministers have certainly not been inferior to those coming from lawyers and statesmen, and sometimes we have been again and remed to the minister is the limiters have certainly not been inferior to those coming from lawyers and state THE BENEFICIABLES NOT INFERIOR.

rite beneficiables not the low piety in the churches.

The beneficiables not interested to the system of aid, but to the low piety in the churches.

A word further about the effect which the scholarship endowments have upon those who avail themselves of those aided, and serves to introduce into the sacred office is large number of interior incumbents. Now, we cannot say how it is in regard to the scholarships attached to institutions. If these are given to neworthy persons the fault lies with the presidents and professors who have them in charge. These managed by the Presbyterian Board of Education are as strictly guarded as is possible in a world like this. None are allowed aid unless they stand at least medium in scholarship and give evidence of a true Christian spirit. The exceptions are few. The reports which certify to the standing of candidates are carefully examined, and are rendered three times a year. We keep, moreover, a list of all those who have been aided by the Board. We know who they are and what service they are rendy to show that a goodly number of those aided are among the consplictous lights in our Church. Were we to give their names, those who brites are carefully to the standing of the exception of the world and the set flings at their manifenses and our objectives, and the set flings at their manifenses and combe missionaries, doing over four hundred of them. In this respect they are no whit being and those educated at the nation's expense at west been just the child of an analiness. On the contrary they have probably pade services, the full value of what has been just the child of the parents. Such are the facts.

Now we have a few questions to ask our objectors, by their parents. Such are the facts.

Now we have a few questions to ask our objectors, by their parents. Such are the facts.

Now we have a few questions to ask our objectors, by their parents. Such are the facts.

Now we have a few questions to ask our objectors, by their parents.

\*\*Coordination\*\*

\*\*Coordination\*\*

\*\*Coordin

ASKING HARD QUESTIONS

Now we have a few questions to ask our objectors, and we would like to have them answered by President and we would like to have them answered by President
Eliot, or by any other person.

1. Why should a young man who is partially assisted
in his studies (for it is only partial assistance that is
ever rendered) prove inferior to one of the same talents
and character who has all his expenses borne for him by
lis parents !

2. Why should a young man, aided by the Church for
her service, feel less manily for this than a young man
whoily sustained by the country at its military and navai
schools !

3. Since the sous of the well-to-do classes do not en-

wholly sustained by the country at its military and naval schools?

3. Since the sons of the well-to-do classes do not enlist in sufficient numbers for the needs of the ministry, is to better that the 'church and the country should suffer from the lack of ministers than that those who are unable to bear their own expenses should be aided?

4. Is it well to have the ministry constituted chiefly out of the well-to-do classes! Does not the Church need also the services of those who are practically acquainted with toll and privation, and have learned to endure hardness in the school of poverty!

5. If it is said that any one of sufficient zeal and strength can work his way through his course of education unaided, will any one please to show how this can be done as a general thing—how a young man can can \$300 a year and find time and energy to study, too, as he cought? This is the problem we would like to have solved. One of President Eliot's best students, now under care of the Beard, energeticing set about solving it, but failed. And we can point him to several who did solve it, but who, with impaired constitutions, are repretting that they were so foolish as to make the attempt.

6. That the scholarship may prove a temptation to the

tempt.

6. That the scholarship may prove a temptation to the unworthy, we admit; but is not that a liability attending upon all Sensyolence, all assistance rendered to churches in supporting their ministers and building their cilifices, all relief given to the aged ministers or to the widows and orphans of those who have served the Church, all help to the struggling and the needy i There is a sweep to that argument which would cut broad and deep into a thousand charities that are now blessing the world.

world.

7. In case aid be refused to the needy young man who rives proof of gifts for the ministry. Is there not danger that many would be received into the ministry while imperfectly educated, and thus the profession deteriorate in quality? And is there not a tendency to such hasty admission already prevalent to an alarming legree 1

hasty admission already prevalent to an alarming degree!

8. Without aid how could we raise up ministers for supplying the churches among the immigrant populations and among the irreducen!

Finally, we affirm that this system of ald is of long standing. It was begun by the churches of the Reformation as a rememy for the deep degradation into which the ministry had fallen through ignorance and immorality. Its beneficial effects have been demonstrated by long experience. Again and again has it been assailed, and it has stood the shock and on each examination has proved its necessity. Evils have attended it, as they attend all good. Burnacles cleave to the ship, but we do not destroy the ship because of them. Bank-notes will be counterfeited, but we do not stop banking for that reason. Waste is one cost of all business, but business still soes on. And even though endowments prove a temptation, still we believe that they will be made and must be made, that the Church may not loss the benefit of those fine talents and qualities which are found certainly as often in the tabernacles of the poor as in the palaces of the rich. May God protect them from the attacks both of misjudging friends and of the malignant foes of our holy religion.

ALCOVE STUDY IN THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

It has been objected to the system of alcove study or reading permitted in the Astor Library that it resulted in great loss to the library from books stolen and the frequent mutilation of books by persons who enjoyed the privilege of visiting the alcoves. Not long so the charge against the patrons of the library which is implied by this criticism was distinctly made in de-fence of an opposite policy pursued at another library. An inquiry into the facts disproves the correctness of the criticism. The trustees of the Astor Library are

no wise remiss in taking precautions against both thievery and vandalism, but it is said on excellent authority that they have no fault to find with the system of alcove study as it is carried on under the rules fixed by Mr. Little, the librarian. The plan now pursued has been in operation a little more than a year, but the privileges given by it have been enjoyed by the patrons of the library for many years. There are two conditions on which readers are admitted to the alcoves: The study must be of a kind that cannot be done in the public reading-room, and the persons who ask the privilege must file with the librarian a letter of recommendation from one of the trustees or some other well-known and responsible citizen. If the librarian is satisfied of the good character of the applicant and convinced that his work requires that he should visit the alcoves of the library, a card is issued to him which gives him the privilege under proper regulations until the end of the library, are card is issued to him which sives him the British Museum. At present 126 alcove readers are redistered at the Astor Library and last year 3,555 visited the alcoves. Very little loss or injury of the books has been detected for several years, and the trustees and librarian are favorably impressed with the privilege. They find that most of the persons who have cards are accustomed to books and know how to use them, and in the majority of cases where mutilations have been found there was evidence that the injury was done years ago.

\*\*CENSUS STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.\*\*

little. Mind you, he is the most chivalence will seed in the strength of please in the strength of his in the search and passed to him which if the list at the rouse, take on this notes he had will stop will follow her at a distance—sometimes the lady will stop will follow her at a distance—sometime and passed. Here the lady will stop will follow here at a distance—sometime and passed. Here the lady will stop will follow here at a distance—sometime with the play can be m

Free States:	Per cent unable to write. Nive. Frgn.	Stave States.	Per cent unable to write. Nive. Frgn		
California. Connecticut. Lintmois. L	1.1 26,4 3.2 11.1 2.2 12.5 4.8 8.4 4.8 15,1 2.9 27.3	Alabama. Arbamas. Deisware. Dist. of Columbia. Florid: Columbia. Florid: Columbia. Florid: Columbia. Colum	25.0   7.2   25.5   3.6   2.5   3.6   2.5   3.6   2.5   3.6   2.5   3.6   3.		
Average	2.5 14.6	Average	18.6 9.6		

2.8 per cent, of the native-born whites are unable to write, in the Southern States the proportion rises to 18.6 per cent., while in the for ign-born class the proportion is reversed, and the average is 9.6 for the South as against 14.6 for the North. Without dwelling on the fact that the natives of the South exhibit greater filteracy than foreign-born citizens, in the ratio of nearly two to one, it is worth while to inquire why it is that the Southern and Western States get the intelligent foreigners, leaving their more ignorant brethren as residents of the Eastern States. That such is the fact is forcibly shown if we take the Alleghantes instead of Mason and Dixon's line for

Eastern States.	Per cent unable to write. Nive.   ergn.	Western States.	Per cent unable to write. Nive Frgn.		
Connecticut	1.9 23.7 0.7 19.6 1.1 20.9 8.2 11.1 2.7 12.5	California. Ilimois Ilimois Indiana. Iowa Iowa Kansas Michi an Minnesota. Onio Wisconsin	6.8 2.6 3.1 2.3	8.6 7.7 8.9 8.1 10.7 10.6 8.4 10.8	
Average	2.8 20.1	Average	3.4	8,9	

illiteracy is only six-tenths of one per cent above the Eastern States, while the East has more than two foreign born unable to write for every one found in the West. If we take the Territories, together with what were Terri-

Territories.	Per e unab wri	le to	Territorica.	Per anab wrt Ntvs.	ie to
Arizona Colorado Da ota Idaho	8.1 7.1 1.8 3.0	26.8 4.0 6.8 5.8	Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming	3.5 5.9 2.4 1.7	4.4 11.5 4.5 4.1
Neurana Neuranka	28	6.4	Average	8.5	10.8
Nevada	1.1	43.3	ing N. Mexico.	3.5	7.5

foreigners of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming are, judged by the writing standard, more intelligent than the natives of Onlo, Nebraska and Michigan. Washington on it Vermont and Nevalla and New Hampsuire are paired on the native figures, and are of course far in advance, in the foreign comparison, with their Eastern sisters. Connecticut, Maine Massachneetts, New Hampsuire, Rhode Island and Vermont show 23.7 per cent of foreigners unable to write, while the six most lifters at Territories, excluding New Mexico, existent only 10.9 per cent, and have a marive average of 3.7 per cent against 1.7 per cent for the Saires named. It is probable that the invorable showing of the Westers Saics, as to for size filters, which is a size of the filter of the filte

A CHESS CHAMPION ON AN EX-CHAMPION.

MR. STEINITZ'S EXPERIENCE WITH MORPHY-CHANGES IN THE GAME-GREAT PLAYERS.

"Mr. Steinitz," said a TRIBUNE reporter to the chess champion recently, "it has been stated that you sought an interview with Morphy under pretence of being a lawyer interested in his legal troubles. Is that

"Certainly not," was the answer; "that would have defeated the very object I had in seeing him. Morphy is a pretty shrewd man, and would soon have detected the imposition. The truth is I have been interesting myself lately in international law, with the intention in the near future of writing a short treatise on it. When in New-Orleans a few weeks ago, knowing that Morphy was a lawyer, I wrote to him. On getting no answer, the first time I met him in the street I stopped him and presented him with my card. He took it and read it, giving me a wild, questioning look for the moment. Immediately re-covering himself he shook hands with me, saying that my name was well known to him, and then he en-tered into conversation with me. Twice after that I met him, and on each occasion he was exceedingly pleasant and agreeable. As a crowd collected round us on each occasion, he excused himself on the score of pressing legal engagements. I am very angry with that crowd still for interrupting us; Morphy is a most interesting man to talk to. He is shrewd and practical and apparently in excellent health. I am convinced that his derangement is purely local and quite curable if he would place himself under medical treatment. If his derangement were general, his bodily health would suffer and he would knew that he was ill. At present he does not know it. His misfortune was to be born too rich. When he lost his money he could not stand it, and he now has the idea that there is a conspiracy against him to keep him penniless. I took the opportunity of remonstrating with him. I told him be had a number of legal friends; if he would allow them they would thoroughly investigate his business matters, and if he had a chance to recover his property, would tell him so. 'Though,' I added, even Morphy may be mistaken, and you may not have taken a correct legal view.' 'That is it,' he answered; 'people think I am nothing but a chees-player, and that I know nothing about law.'"

the British Museum. At present 126 alcove readers are recistered at the Astor Library and last year 3,359 visited the alcoves. Very little loss or injury of the books has been detected for several years, and the trustees and the trustees and the trustees and the trustees and the restreet of the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the plan and have no thought of restricting or abolishing the privilege Tectionned to books and know hyw to use them, and in the malority of cases where mutilations have been found there was evidence that he injury was done years ago.

\*\*CENSUS STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.\*\*

INTELLIGENT IMMIGRANTS YLOCKING SOUTH AND WEST WHILE THE IGNORANT REMAIN IN THE EAST.

\*\*To the Editor of The Tribune.\*\*

\*\*Sir: When analyzed, the census statistics of illiteracy exhibit some remarkable facts. It appears that an average in the United States of 8.7 per cent. of illiteracy white, and 12 percent, offoreign-born, over the age of ten years, cannot write. Whites only are taken into account in the comparison, because the negro has not been long enough under educational influences to make him fairly a factor in the question of filltracy. If we take the old division of free and sivre States, a comparison of the present white; opulation stands thus:

\*\*Percent\*\*

\*\*Percent\*\*

\*\*Intelligent\*\*

\*\*Perc

#### THE COURTS.

THE RIGHT TO USE ST. JOHN'S PARK. John's Park into a freight station, and for a decree enjoining the company from running its trains in Hudsonst., was continued yesterday before Judge Freedman
and a jury. The gist of the testimony offered in behad
of the offered is that prior to the crection of the
freight station the houses about St. John's Park were inhabited by weal by and aristocrafte persons. The price
of real estation the neighborhood was might After the
crection of the station all the wealthy people moved
away and the value of property [cl]. Testimony was
also offered to the effect that the houses in Hudson-st,
bad been scakened and injured by the running of tree
company's trains. The defendant moved to dismiss the
complaint. The argument on the motion will be continued to day. John's Park into a freight station, and for a decree en

MR. STOKES'S IDIOSYNCRASIES. Henry M. Dale, the husband of Dora Stokes Dale, the contestant in the Stokes will contest, was re-called yesterday and examined in regard to the geneathe restator. He said that, in the commeration of the children of Mr. Stokes's father's family, the names of children of Mr. Stokes's father's family, the names of three children, Josiah, Macy and Sarah, were omitted. In the list of Mr. Stokes's calieren the names of six ciddren were omitted. An on Stokes, James Stokes and William Stokes were called to produce checks, letters and other documents signed of written oy the testator. William Stokes produced two wills which had been excented b. Mr. stokes prior to the will office if for probate. The wills and other documents produced were not read. The diposition of A. B. Hai, of Newburg, was read. He said that on one occasion he tried to editect a bill of Mr. Stokes, Mr. Stokes, became excited and refused to pay the bill. The next day he got a check for the amount of the bill from William Stokes.

### CIVIL NOTES.

The jury yesterday brought in a verdict for 6 cents damages in favor of the plaintiff in the suit brought in the name of the people against the Metropolitan Tele-graph and Telephone Company to compet the detendant to remove the telegraph poles erected by it in West Twenty first-st., and for damages.

The jury yesterday brought in a verdict for \$1,200 in favor of Miss Jessie M. Izard and against John Westhay. Miss Izard alleged in her complaint that she had employed Mr. Westhay to take out one of her teeth. Instead of doing this he broke her jaw and jammed a "ping" down her throat to her great pain and suffering.

COURT CALENDARS-MARCH 22,

008. 291, 030, 243, 730, 803, 876, 649, 438, 672, 552, 413, 654.

8UPREME COUNT-CIRCUIT-PART I-Held by Donohue, I.—
Nos. 2167, 2087, 2668, 2672, 2679, 2688, 2591, 2831, 2665, 2519, 2600, 470, 264, 2440, 2535, 2687, 2709, 2712, 2720, 271, 2725, 2727, 2742, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2762, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2756, 2756, 2766, 2766, 2768, 27 day casendar.

PART III-Held by Van Vorst J.—Nos. 2469, 2461, 2523, 1458, 767, 1573, 1416, 300, 2476, 2515, 198, 4124, 170, 2482, 2502, 2503, 157, 2410, 2400, 2421, 337, 1059, 8078RIOR COURT—FROMAL TRAM—Held by Truax, J.—Nos. 46, 47.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Held by Freedman, J.—, ase on—Green agt, the New York Central and Hudson tiver Railroad Company—So day catendar.

PART III—Held by Ingraham, J.—Nos. 707, 708, 1101, 1166, 1 88, 1109, 1176, 1179.

COMMON CLEAR—PRECIAL COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Co. P. Delv. COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Held by C. P. Delv. C. J—Nos. 2440. 2441, 1849. 211, 1863, 1339, 371, 2110, 2011, 178, 2024 s. P. Part II—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Nos. 2772, 2849, 2870, 2870, 2880, 2880, 2880, 2880, 2880, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2895, 2895, 2895, 2890, 2001, 2004, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2899, 2899, 2800, 2007, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2899, 2899, 2800, 2007, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2007, 2008, 2008, 2009, 2007, 2008,

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, March 21 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day-present, the Hon. William C. Ruger, C. J., and associates—the following business was transacted: No. 37—Eitzabeth M. Crosby, trustee, etc., appellant, agt. Moses R. Moses, respondent—Argued.
No. 94—William A. Hoo-shirik, administrator, etc., agt. the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant—Argument unmished. The following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 71 92, 10, 51, 59, 56, 97, 106.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 21. - The following business was transacted in tee Supreme Court to lay: No. 735, Amos Birdsall, claimant of the schooner Cen No. 735, Amos Birdsall, claimant of the schooner Centennial, appellant, against the standard Sugar Refinery. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Dismissed; the circuit costs to be paid by the appellant per stipulation. o. 197—10 in that a Kirkurde, plaintiff in error, versus Lafayette ounty; argument continued. No. 282—J. C. Flood et al. appellants, versus John H. turke. No. 283—J. W. Mackay and J. G. Fair, appellants, versus John H. Burke. No. 284—J. C. Flood et al. appellants, versus John H. Burke and No. 285. J. W. Mackay and J. G. Fair, appellants, versus John H. Burke. Appeals from the throut Court of the United States for the District of California. Dismissed with costs.

No. 805. John F. Haurunft, Collector, etc., plaintiff in error, versus L. P. Kennely.

In error to the breait Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Dismissed with costs.

No. 198. He Mayor, etc., of the City of savannah, plaintiff in error, versus & Engane Kelly; and No. 199, the Mayor, etc., of the City of savannah, plaintiff in error, versus A. M. Martin; argument begun for plaintiffs in error, versus A. M. Martin; argument begun for plaintiffs in error, versus A. M. Martin; argument begun for plaintiffs in error, versus A. M. John S. M. Martin; argument begun for plaintiffs in error, versus A. M. John S. M. Martin; argument begun for plaintiffs in error, versus A. M. John Martin; argument begun for plaintiffs in error, versus A.

# RICH DRESS GOODS AT DENNING'S.

If Mrs. Toodles should perchance visit the dry-goods store of Messrs. E. J. Denning & Co., at Broadway and Ninth-st., she would find more bargains than her long suffering lord and master would care to ridicule. And to avoid being personally implicated in the closing of the bargains she might, with equally as good results, send her orders to the Messrs. Denning & Co. by mail, for they deliver goods to all parts of the country taken a correct legal view. 'That is it, he answered; 'people think I am nothing but a chess-player, and that I know nothing about law.'"

"Will Morphy ever play chess again, Mr. Steinitz!"

"Probably, if his friends go to work in the right way. At present he will not look at a board and never visits his club, under the apprehension that they will make him play. I myself know what his feeling is. In 1867 I suffered from a sunstroke. For weeks I could not concentrate my energies on anything, least of all on a concrete science like chess. At last I determined to do it, believing the effort would cure the affliction. It was torture at first, but it succeeded. The concentration required took the mind off itself. Now Morphy, when he site down to a board, finds he cannot concentrate himself. Then for the first time he feels that there is something wrong with him; rather than confess it, he gets up harryly, allowes an engagement, and rushes away. What I said to the men at New-Orleans was: 'Do not will take he mind off his trouble.'"

"Why does the loss of his money affect hin so much?"

"Why does the loss of his money affect hin so much?"

"That is another curions thing. Morpty wants to get married. He is perpetually having love affairs.' All the people in New-Orleans know it and numor him a like of the board again, and the effort required will take his mind off his trouble.""

"That is another curions thing. Morpty wants to get married. He is perpetually having love affairs.' All the people in New-Orleans know it and numor him a like of the country of the great show-rooms were covered with the sails, with an alter brocately, the country of the great show-rooms were covered with the saliks, in suales of croused strawberry and China satue, and chi THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MARCH 21, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales. Closing

Can. South	155 7a	6674	66 %	667	6634	467	31
Central of N.J.	714	*717	713	717	7134	72	2.00
Cent. Pac	81149		8019	80°s	Pitt In	804	1,10
C. & O. 2d pref	32	32	*2	34.2	321	83	. 16
C & N. W	1324	13249	1324		1324	1825a	1,90
Do. pref C., M. & St. P	1011-	1015	145	101%	10119	1015	18,10
		119	119	119	118	119	10,10
C,St.P.M &O Do. pref	4770	4414	470	4814	4774	48	90
Do pref	107	¥ 11/7 1	4 / S ( )	1074	107	107 4	81
C. R. I. & P. Del, L. & W. D. & H. Canal.	121	121	1303	121	121	1214	1.01
C.R. I. & P	122	1224	122	12234	122	123	40
Det. L. & W	1234	1237	123	12350	1230	1283	29,22
D. & H. Canal	10712	1075	107%	107%	107	1070	52
D. & Rto ()	46 la	463			461a	46%	3,00
F. T. Va. & G.,	U	. 0	84	804	804	9	1,40
Do. pref	16	16	16	16	15%	164	10
H. & St. J. pref	79%	81	79%	81	81	82	20
D. & Rio G E. T. Va. & G Do. pref H. & St. J. pref I. B. & W	110	3316	33	109%	33 1097	3312	2,74
Pare Shore	30 4	3019	31	30	304	314	50
L. E. & W	63 %	6119	6312	6349	64	63	4
Long Island Louis & Nash.	6334	04 4	5340	541	541.	5434	3.10
Manha tan	40	4314	40	42	42	4.5	2,40
Man. Beach	25	25	25	25	24.4	24.74	20
Mich Cen.	847	194 7a	94%	94%	114.5	947	2,01
Mich Cen. M.L.S. & W.prf	44	44	44	44	44	44 %	10
MKAT	307.	91	30%	307m	30 7 <sub>8</sub>	351	2,30
Mo. & Pac N. Y. Central. N. Y. C. & St. L.	10112	102	1014	102	101%	102%	1,60
N. Y .Central .	125 4	125 19	1254	12 12	1254	125%	1,64
N.Y. C.& St. L.	1129	1112	119	111c	1114	12	10
Do. pref N. Y. L. E. & W. N. Y. & N. E. N. Y. O. & W.	2007/01	2274 743	2×1	28%	28 37 %	2819 874	2.70
N.Y.L.E.& W.	367	3718	46	46	45	47	2.70
V V O AV	2514	25%	25	20%	25 4	250	90
Nor. & W.pret.	41.5	4119	41	41	40 40	414	40
Nor Pac	677	5000	5036	50%	50%	DUNG	4,06
Nor. Pac Do oref	864	\$143.7a	804	H634	885	H87	3,60
N. Y. L & W.	85	88	N4	NH I	8634	88	100110
Oregon Imp	84	81	944	84	88	RR	ī
thio cen	1124	12%	1134	12	1134	1214	90
Ore, Trans	83.5	811	8314	H4	H4	8470	2,40
P. D. & E. 1	44.00	22	21 %	21 4	21 %	224	50
Phil & Bland	K-12.	A930	A 142 %	502 les	5200	52%	7,30
P.P. Car 'o!	122 %	12:19	12249	1223	53	121	
Bich, & Dan	25.5	0.3	25/9	0.0	1965	64	10
Hoch & Pites.	11840	11170	1974	19 (*)	134 1	19%	40
St. L. A. & T. H	64	684	GR	644	68 -	158	1.80
P.M. CM.	149		149	15312	394	39 %	2,20
Pev. & Pac	19:40	39 5	3979	39%	96	900	9.10
	4000119	285	284	0507	200	90 1	1.10
ilo. pref	487	484	484	4834	4:634	4.174	4,40
Amer. Cable	dis.	66	66		115	0.4	10
Amer, Cable		b + 2 %	n1%	8274 90	8214	BUILDS!	5,51
Am. Ex.	1963	90	90	sect !	8710	90	12
Pay, Mail	4/119	C1012	4019	41110	41119	41	60
Pac. Matt.	324	325	2271	30214	28.2	8212	2513
'an Coal	26	24	24	28	26	217	10
standard	86 m	600	65.34	15/54	1570		4.0

er 30 days b 8. buyer 0 days. 72% buyer 30 days. \$ 87% buyer 30 days. \$ 50 buyer 30 days. a 52% seller 60 days. c 41 buyer 30 bays.

#### GOVERNMENTS.

11 (13 L)	SAND BAVE SE	1180
Continental Bank	NYWSABIN	CCA1 Throme
43 121	8,000	Meo: gantzing cet
Atlantio & P w dn	9,000	10.0001 7.4
1,(00) 9.5%	8,000,70	Det and H reg '41
440,100,000,000,000,000	20.000	3,000 1134
Ches and O lat		ETenn Va & G
	42.00070	
merlen A	NY Cast List	Income
4,00010-4	2,000	2,000337
Series B	D.O.H	Ind Bloom &W isi
6,40091%	NY Lake E & Wn	4.000 89 Int & G N Int 7.000103
9,700 914	New 2d consols	Int & O N Int
1.100 92-4	30,000	7,000 108
Central Iowa 1st	3,000 9	Louisville N A & C
o-mr 108	N Y Central 1st m	1st
Cunndas 1st guar	coupon	Lehigh and W B
27,41000	1,000 1304	Lehigh and W B
Fort Worth &D lat	Ore'n T Con 1st	Income
FOLL MOLEU WILLIAM		aou amali 80
8,00070	6,000	
Gt Western 2d	15,000 93%	Metropolitan E 1st
Gt Western 2d	Oregon Short L Ge	a,000 96%
2,000 100	0.02 Ht	Mich S Stoking F
Han & St Jo Sa con	Ohio Central 1st	9,000 107
2,000 1:4	1,000 5879	1,000, 107
Houst'n E & W Tr	Rome W & Og	NY Lac & W 1st
1st	historia on ha	3,000 1134
	2.000	Richmond & Dan
10,000 102 H and T C 1st	3,000,78	Exercises:
stain Line	Rochester & Pits In	5,000 64%
5,000 109 9	10,00043	7,00064
Winner & N. W. dies	5,000 4314	st L & San Fran 2d
1,000 1124	South Pag of C Ist	Class H
Land Street Contract of	2 (90)	9,00097
Iowa Mid Sa lat	2,000 105%	St Paul M & M 1st
4.000 181 %	5,000 1034	
Louisville & Nash	St Louis and I Mt	Dakota extension
Gen Mortgage 6a	Diff	9,000 108
1,000 114 9	6.000 78%	South Carolina ist
N O & Mob div	1,000 78%	5,000 102%
1.000 92	1,000	C & North West S F
Mil and St P zd	Tex Pacific in L G	38
4.000 105	37,000 65	10,000 101%
Morris & Essex 1st	15,000 654	8.000 10194
1,000 137 19	5,1100 OD 14	C H I & Pac 0a
Morris & Essex 2d	Texas Pacific R G	1917 coupon
5,000 112 g	div	1,000 124
Northwest S F 54	10.0008139	Ch R I & Pacific 6s
	20,000 814	1917 reg
coupon	6,000 811	5,000 124
5.000 102	O'III-IO	Dou and R G 1st
17.000 101%	Union Pacific lack	
Northwest S F 6a	4.1900 1144	C00
Begistered	8.000 1144	1.000 9034
5,000 1124	5,000 114 9	Erie7s con gcld
Northwest consol	5,000 114 %	Mil and St P lat Ch & Pac W Div
10.000 131 4	Bur Cedar R & N	will will say I. I'mr
4.000 131 N O & Pac 1st	100	Ch & Pac W DIV
NO & Pac Ist	1,000 100%	7,000 93
1,000 88	1,000 100% 500 small P87	Motual U Tel iin
2,00088	Col HOCK V & T lat	5,00088 %
North Pacific lat	10,00080	N V Contain 13003
Coup	th at Paul Min	0,000 1043 Pitta Ft W & C 1st
1,000 104 4	and O con	Pitta FtW & C 1st
1,000 104%		1,000 1374

GUOTATION FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

Hid. Asked.	Hid, Asked.
Am. Raliway Imp.	Or.Short Line subs 100
ex-bds and at a. 19	Do sups, ex bonds
AL & Pac. blocks 104	and stk 45
Do, Central branch 88 90	Pen & Atlantic
Do. 1 romes 20	1 st m-g 78
B.H.& h. cowsta by 5	Pittsburg & Wes'n 15 5 184
Do., do. cld st'ox 4 5	Rich, & Dan. exten.
Buffaio, N. Y. and	suba 45 62
Phil. pref. new X 64 5	
Chicago & Atlantic 204 87 5	
CHARLES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Texas, st. Louis ., 10
	( Do. 1st intg. M. &
councils Safa	Do. incomes do., 123g
	Do. subs 83 8614
Don., die Grande	Vickso's & Merid 4 5
and Western3 27 5	off meterned 9
Den., R. G. & West.	
Mor. National 8 11	
Do. pref	
Do. 1st mtg 487e 50	Calcutet & Uni. Ca-
Mich. and O. subs 105	
M. U. stock Trust	Cent. Am. Transit 4 2
certificates 17 184	
N. Y., W. S. & Bul	Lehigh and Wilkes-
at's deliv'd when	barre Coal 10 20
issued on old subs 32 5 35	Mexican Felegr'ph 200
N.Y., W. S. & Buff.	Mid. RR. of N. J.
5a 764	class B in 2 5
N.Y., Sus. & West	N. J. southern 1 1 1 1 1 1
let mtg 73 737	
North Pacific div.	cons. 1st mtg 85 911
bonds 8819 90	St. Jos. & Western
North River Con-	( St. Jos. & Pac. 1st
struction 102 104	mig 60 65
Ohio Cen. Riv. div.	Kan & Neb. 1st
lat mtg. bonds 59% 60	mte 60 65
Ohio Con. Riv. div.	Do 2d mtg 14 9 30
Incomes 13 13 76	Tol., Cin. and St. L. 7 9 10
Or. Short Line de-	U. S. Rice. Light 131 4 145

SLUSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

Vester	tav For	W	Yester	day.	fo-day
WaterPower	33	334 Old	Colour	135	133
A & Fop, Lis 74 1	57.	S Aile	ues M Co. N.	2	2
A & Pop. 1 sc 74 1	18% 11	319 Cart	met & Hedia.	240	240
L. H. th. Un	120 11:	21/2 Cate	Upa	45	.47
YAN Eng 74.1	14%	. Cop	per ralls		11
& Took K	B1 8	Fra Pen	BKIIP	. 12	12
500 & A K K		Pen	aliteraewi	. 4	
Leniah & Lolaue		. Qui	110T	494	48
hienar & Q'or I		14 Shy	er Islet		
Castern HH	4	8 W10	Cen H It com	231	
Finte Pere Mar.	25 9 2		t & PMar pre		.98
LILH'KA Ft Smith	30 3	) Use	not4	. 28	30
	45% 4		un		

City 6a, New. ... 133 133 1<sub>2</sub> North. Pac. com. 60% 50% 10 1 12 North. Pac. pref. 86% 86% 12 North. Pac. pref. 12 North. Pac. pref. 14 North. Pac. pref. 14 North. Pac. pref. 14 North. Pac. pref. 15 North. Pac. pref. 14 North. Pac. pref. 15 North. Pac. pref. 1 WEDNESDAY, March 21-P. M.

The speculation in stocks continued dull and apathetic to-day. The volume of business was somewhat larger than it was yesterday but the increase in activity brought with it no new life or spirit. The stocks which have been leaders of the market recently were a little more active than they were yesterday. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yielded in the early dealings to 123, but gradually advanced from that point to 12378, closing at 12358. This example illustrates the movement of prices. The continued stringency of money during the early part of the day caused a fractional decline; the lower rates made in the last hour of business resulted in a complete recovery. The most active stocks showed the greatest gains, the limit of which was the advance of Se in St. Paul. Western Union Telegraph was an exception to the general rule in closing 14 lower than it closed jast night. Its chief companion was Reading, which recorded 18 final ioss. Manhattan Railway advanced from 40 to 434 2442. In general the market closed quiet at nearly the best prices for the day.

Government bonds were inactive. Although the sales at the Boards were made at full prices, the fixed date issues were each 18 lower in the final bids. Annexed are the closing quotations:

U.S. 5s, 1881.....103 U.S. cur 6s, 1833...125 U.S. 4s, 1891. reg. 112 II U.S. cur 6s, 1833...125 U.S. 4s, 1891. reg. 112 II U.S. car 6s, 1833...125 U.S. 4s, 1891. reg. 112 II U.S. car 6s, 1847...128 U.S. 4 1397. reg. 1185, 119 U.S. cur 6s, 1847...128 U.S. 4 1397. cou. 115 Is 129 U.S. cur 6s, 1839...135 U.S. 4 1397. cou. 115 Is 129 U.S. cur 6s, 1839...135 U.S. 5 per cents. 103 s, 103 Is 105 Is of Col. 3.65s, 108 s, 108

There were no transactions in State bonds. In the case of the holders of the Arkausas State Aid bonds against the Little Rock and Fort Smith Rail-road, the company has agreed that if the applica-

tion for the appointment of a receiver is not pressed now, the company will abide by the decision on the final argument in June, in case Mr. Justice Miller then coincides with the decree made by Justices Caldwell and McCrary, which made the State aid bond a first lien upon the railroad property. The only business in city bank stocks was the sale of 43 shares of Continental at 120.

Railroad bonds were dull and without prominent feature. The changes in prices were small, but generally downward. Erie second consols lost vesterday's advance and closed dull at 95% against 9638 last night. Rome, Watertown and Ordensburg firsts declined 4 to 73, while New-York, Lackawanna and Western firsts were dull but firm at 11312. Iron Mountain fives fell from 79 to 7818 on small sales. Rochester and Pittsburgh incomes were weak at 43 and 4312. New-York, West Shore and Buffalo firsts opened 4 higher at 7638, but steadily declined to 753. Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund fives yielded to 10134 while sixe were steady at 1124 and consols firm at 1314 and 131. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 11412, but closed unchanged at 1144. Fort Worth and Denver City firsts were quiet and the frac ion better at 701s. Texas Pacific incomes declined to 65 and

701s. Texas Pacific incomes declined to 65 and 651s, while firsts. Rio Grande Division, were unchanged at \$114@8112.

The Sub-Treasury lost on balance \$482.341, made up of a coin loss of \$550,181 less a currency gain of \$67.840. The transactions covered: Receipts, \$972,902; payments, \$1.455,243; comba ance, \$126,829,600; currency balance, \$6,640,813. The extreme rates for money were 18 and 6 per cent. Renewals were made in the morning hours at 15 per cent, and the bulk of the new business was done at 15 and 14. Shortly before the close he rate fell to 6 per cent, at which the last loan was made. The domes ic exchanges on New-York were virtually unchanged.

The Clearing House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$111,808,857; balances, \$3,667,252.

lows: Exchanges, \$111,808,857; balances, \$3,667,232.
The Uni od States Treasury at Washington today received \$276,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$822,055, and the internal revenue receipts \$334,678.

There was no demand for bankers' sterling bills and rates were lower. Continuatal exchanges were dull but sterdy. We revise quotatoms for omices as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4.80½ and \$4.83 for long and short starling respectively; 5.23½ and 5.21½ for frames; 94½ and 94¼ for reichmarks; 39¾ and 40 for guiders.

5.214 for frames; 9.14 and 94-4 for reichmarks, 3.54 and 40 for guiders.

In London, british consols were steady at 102 1-16 for money at d 102 3-16 for account. United States bends were late 14 lower. American railways were duil and drooping. Bar silver declines to 50341 per ounce. At Paris, French 3 per cents fell to 80.9242 fancs, sight exchange on London being 25.2242 fine es to the £.

The following securities were sold at the Exchange 81 spoon:

The receipts of flour and grain at the orineipal Atlantic ports this 21st day of March were:

Flour, bbls...... New York Batt. Phila. Boston 21,072 803 2,500 22,95 21,333 6,000 56,558 46,100 1,462 3,400 116 ..... 8,000 117.0-0 19,000 7.900 Total bush...... 351,129 79,469 55,500 The following were the receipts and shipments at and from Chicago and Milwaukee to-day:

Flour, bbls..... 28,839 8,053 1,350 Wheat, huan. 26.818 12.975 15.624 Corn, huah. 318.047 3.820 71.578 Oata, bush. 104.498 8.000 103.034 Rye, bush. 19.533 14.006 6.435 Barley, bush. 29.338 14.076 38.130 Total oush.... 498,292 40,271 235,301 EUROPEAN PINANCIAL MARKETS

EUROPEAN PINANCIAL MARKETS

LONDON, March 21-12:30 p. m. - U. 8 four per cent bonds, 12:3a; U. 8 five per cent bonds, extended, 10cbs, Now-Jersey Central Consols, 112; Eric, 384; New York Central, 12:45; Itinois Central 149; Reading, 2.7b, Mexican Rallway Inited Ordinary 13:94; New-York Ontario and Western, 20:44. Milwaukee and St. Paul common, 10:44.

LONDON, March 21-2:49 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central, 64 b. LONDON, March 21-2:49. D. m. - Pennsylvania Central, 64 b. LONDON, March 21-4:69 p. m. - The amount of buildow with drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £110,000. This buildous for shipment to the United States. LONDON, March 21-2:490 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central, 64 b. LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central, 64 b. LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central, 64 b. LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central States, LONDON, March 2-2-2:400 p. m. - Pennsylvania Central C

per cent render at 80 trains 25½ continues for the account, and exchange on London at 25 frames 25½ continues for checks.

Alar silver is quoted at 51½ de per ounce.

LONDON, March 21—7:00 p m.—India Council bills were allotted to-day at a deciliae of 4td. per rupee.

# MINES AND MINING.

WEDNESDAY, March 21-P. M.

The mining stock market was dull and weak. Sierra Grande fell 20 cents to 2.45, and Sonora Consolidated from 42 to 39 cents. Oriental and Miller advanced to 16@15 cents, and Robinson Consolidated closed 1 cent higher at 68. These were the only stocks which were at all active.

SALES AT THE WINING PYCHANGES.

	The state of the s					BOLD
Names.	Open	High oat.	Low-	Fina!	Am.	N. Y
411ce	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	100	
Alla Montana	10	.10	.08	.08	1,100	3,20
4 m10	.24	.24	.24	.24	200	500
Bansick	10.50	10,50	10,50	10.50		250
Belie fale	.52	,58	-62	.53	200	800
Big Pittaburg	11	.11	.11	.11	200	400
Bodie	.90	.90	.90	.90		209
Barwer	.90	.90	.00	.90	500	100
Bre-and-Bre	0.2	3092	.09	1.2	100	200
California	0.5	.05	.06	.05		28
Cherosee	04	.04	.04	()4	****	1,500
Carvaolite	1.35	1,35	1.35	1,35		500
los. Virginia		.50	.50	.50		600
Decatar	.07	.07	.07	.07	400	3,900
Elko	12	.12	.12	12		500
Enterprise Con	19		.19	.19	3,000	-
	5.50	5.50	5,50	5,50	150	200
Euraka Con	.07	7	.07	.07	100	1,500
Gold Strine	.05	0	04	.04	2,000	1,000
loodshaw	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40		1,600
Harlem		8,00		8 00	****	1,0
Horn Milver	8.00	08	8,00	.08	0.000	500
Imperial	.08	2.80	2.80	2.80	2000	200
ron Silver	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	4335	1.000
acrosse	.14	.14	.14	.14	100	100
Lead ville Con	.70	.70	.70	- (19)	\$32.0	
Littie Cuter	.38	.38	,38	38	100	100
Attle Pittsburg	.70	-70	.70	7	4000	100
dexican*		3.60	3,60	3.60	MANA	200
Savaja	8 00	3.50	3.50			360
Nortgern Belle		9.75	9.75	9.73	0000	10
Ontario			24.00	24.00	ANA	10
Priental and Miller	15	15	.15	1.5	200	4,100
Quicksiiver	8,38	8.38	8,38	8.58	0.00	100
tappahannock	.09	.09	.09	.00	2,77.7	1,400
Cobinson Con	.65	,68	.65	.68	500	3,800
derra Grande	2,70	2,70	2.45	2,40	****	2,000
onora Con	.40	.41	.89	.39	****	8,500
outh Him	.14	.14	.14	.14	2000	1,100
outs Pacific	.07	.07	.07	.07	100	500
ntro Tunnei"		.21	21	.21	100	500
arior Piamas.	18	.18	.17	.18	6,900	****
Vashington		.07	.07	.07	500	

\* Seller 10. CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 21, 1383. 10,00

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BODIE, Cal., March 21.—During the past week Standard Consolidated extracted 1,331 tons of ore, and shipped to the company \$19,165 bullion. The east crossout, 1,000 level, is in 1,270 feet. There is no change in this crossout or in the other parts of the mine.

Bodie Consolidated crushed the past week 141 tons of ore; average assay value \$54 per ton. Bullion shipped \$7,055.

Becatel is durfting north and south on the vein at the 570 level.

He cart is afficing to the 570 level.

Bodie Tunnel shipped \$2,518.
The cast and west workings of Syndicate have been connected, and the mill will start up on the 24th for a long run.

Bullion valued at \$41.834 47 was received in this

Bullion valued at \$41.834 47 was received in this city yesterday from the mines.

A telegram from Forest City, Cal., says: "The Bald Mountain Extension Gravel Mining Company struck gravel in its tunnel, with the channel well defined and extending up the ridge northeasierly. This is regarded as very favorable to the region, as is there is, no doubt, a great extent of unworked channel in that direction underlying the deposits of lava."

Standard Consolidated official report for week ending March 10 shows: East crosscut, 1,000 level

in 1,256 feet. South drift from east crosscut, 700 level, in 534 feet, showing the vein 3 feet wide. The west crosscut from north drift is 92 feet long, and is in hard blasting rock. North drift No. 1,500 level, is in 540 feet; the v-in is 12 feet wide. The total length of north drift from south upraise No. 1 is 86 feet, and the vein is 7 feet wide. South drift No. 2, 385 level, is 349 feet long, and shows the vein 5 feet wide. Upraise No. 4 has reached a height of 101 feet, where the vein is 6 feet wide.

Bodie Consolidated official report for week ending March 10 shows: tons of ore crushed, 138.78; average assav value of pulp, \$41.65 per ton; of tailness, \$4.87. Bullion shipped, \$4.258.64. The east crosscut, 1,000 level, is 380 feet long. The inflow of water is unchanged, the pumps making about 84 strokes per micute. North arift, 800 level, is 277 feet iong. A small station 5 feet deep was cut out on the west side in which to place a fan to supply air to the men in this drift. South drift, 770 level, is in 57 feet. From wings No. 6, at the 672 foot level, a drift was started on the 3d instant to open another block of ore between this and winze No. 9, lying about 70 feet north. The drift has advanced 14 feet and is opening up some good ore.

### THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 21. It was not until the late afternoon that the crude petroleum specularion to-day yielded to the pressure of realizing and "short" sales. During the morning nours the price fluctuated between \$1 070\$1 07% and \$1 06<sup>1</sup>2. From 12:30 to 2:15 p. m. the Oil City Ex-change was closed; according to various reports either on account of the death of a member or the experience of trouble in making clearances. Traders here were disposed to operate in the meantime for small fractions only. In the afternoon there were large dealings down from \$1 06% to \$1 02%, but in the final transactions there was \$1 00% to \$1 02%, but in the final transactions there was a recovery to \$1 0412 \$31 0312. The market closed unsettled rather than wear. There was no news from the oil regions, but it is questionable whether in the present temper of traders the rease to an assentierly run its course. The market, nowever, has been largely relieved of the element of weak "long" holdings, while the "short" interest is increasing.

The total transactions to Jay at the Petroleum Exchanges were as follows:

New-York Petroleum Exchange.
National Petroleum Exchange.
New-York Mining Stock Exchange. Total.... The range of prices was: 106 107 1025 1034 . 107% . 103 . 104 G The reduced petroleum market was unchanged at 8358 845, not gallon. Crude in barrels was quoted at 7439 73c. and aspatha at 63c. assect.

#### DULL MARKETS AT CHICAGO. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Curcago, March 21 .- " Beautiful weather," said a prominent operator. " and stocks in sight have again given the bears substantial victory, and wheat has gone down to the point where we begun to buy, and it looks as though it would go still lower; for the bear feeling is very strong. The reports in regard to the damage which the winter wheat has sustained, upon careful consideration, do not show over 20 or at most 30 per cent damage, and fine weather from now on may reduce that percentage. I look for lower prices yet, and dull markets until it is more definitely ascertained how the winter wheat stand has been affected."

Speculator, would look to-day at the board and figure up the visible supply both of wheat and corp. They would add to those figures the amount affoat, and the formidable figures was all sufficient. They had little appetite for speculation. May wheat opened at 110%, went to 10912, and finally closed at 109%, against

130 g a year ago.

The coru pit was very weak. The purchase of 1,500,000 bushels yesterday by Lindblom for the New-Yorkers failed to extend the strength to the market which was anticipated, for the blom for the New-Yorkers falled to extend the strength to the market which was anticipated for the reasons stated last night. Mr. Lindblom asserted that he bought for strong parties who are prepared to keep it, and no ne disputes him. Nevertucless, tuero was a large quantity of corn offeret; and it was claimed that Truman B. Handy, who was counsed as one with the New-York clique, was among those who were quietly on the sening side. Lindblom and his crowd sait: "We are standing aside and letting the market take care of itself." It did take care of itself by almost complete stagnation.

On the call there was an active demand with liberal offernies, and 1,200,000 bussels of May corn were sold at 574,258c. On the board it obmed at 594, which was the highest point reached, went down to 574, and closed at 577c.

Lake freights were steady, on a basis of 3c. for corn and 34c, for wheat to Buffalo.

Provisions were "slumpy" and decidedly lower. It seems to be the opinion that Armour and his clique, who own all the pro nots, or at least a controling portion of them, duding it impossible to realize, are now cancilly becaring the market and manipulating it in such a way as to induce the outsiders to become interested. They are not as yet very successful. It is reported that there have been several large shipments of pok and lard for export watch have not yet been reported, and it is suggested that the stocks on hand have been reduced more than appear on the outside. There is a fair Southern demand, and it is b-lieven that the floods in the South will increase the saies to that locality. Prominent operators all agree that the remainer of the week, and probably the whole of the month, will be characterized by great duliness.

The Board of Trale and Open Board both voted to keep Good Friday as a noliday.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

EUROPEAN MARKETS,
LIVERPOOL March 21. Bason, Cumberland Cut. 546. Short
Rub 5 Md. Pork, Prune Mess, 8500t do Western, 82%, Lart,
Prime Western, 5286. Choese, American Choica, 70MA, Cora,
520. for Mixed oid Purpentine Surits 40 de Provincies
Lard, 500t per owifor American, Breatstutz-Corn, oldd,
for oid Mixed Western, Wheat, 97d \$\mathcal{G}\$. I doer cental for Caltiorna Clin. 5Md \$\mathcal{G}\$. On Red Western Spring: 950 \$\mathcal{G}\$. Its
for Red Winter LONDON, March 21, Spirits Turpentine, 39 5d. Calcutta Linaced: 4425 per quarter, Linaced Oh, 221 05/221 10 per tan, Tallow 476 per cwt Redned Potrolena, 5/210

HAVER. Murch 21.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 70 trans 00 cataines ser 50 kilos.

BESEMEN. March 21.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 57 marks 00 femines per 110 ins. Petroleum. 7 mirks 95 stemming.

ANTWERP, March 21.—Petroleum, 19 francs 75 centumes for Fine Paie American paid and 19 francs 75 centumes soliets. Wilcox's Lard, 137 francs 60 centumes per 100 kilox.

# REAL BSTATE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 22, 1883. The following sales were held at the Ex-

change Salesroom to-day: 4 4-story brown stone dats and 4-story brick stable, plot of land, Nos 151 to 159 West 1:8th-8t, n.s. 200 ft e of 7th-ave, plot of land 150x99; James D Byrno.

By Tohn T. Boyd.

1 plot of hand, n s West 131:st-st, running through to 132d-st, 425 ft c of 8th-ave, 75x193.11; Julian By A. J. Electer & Son.

By A. J. Electer & Son.

3 5-story brick flats, unfurmaised, with lots, n.s. East 116th at. So it e of Sd-ave, each lot 30x10.11; C D Loughran

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

1 3-story brick and frame house, with lot, No 541 East Soth-at, n.s. 175 ft wof Ave-B. lot 25x129.8 x25x140.1; H -ulzer

1 ploto laind, a.s. East Soth-at. 3 id.8 ft e of 5th ave, 38.43102.8; J H Flosch

2 3-story frame houses, plot of land, on 10th-ave, s w cor of Lawreace-st, plot of land 113x11.10x100.8 x61.11; T Woods

By D. M. Seaman.

1 2-story frame baro, with lot, No 145 East 43th-st, n s, 245 ft w of 3d-ave, lot 25x100; Max Francen

helm

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 3-story brown stone dwelling, with lot, No 32 East
116th-st. ss. 339 ft e of 2d-ave, lot 15x100.11; S
Kanfman

1 similar bones, with lot, No 330 East 115th-st, ss.
adjoining above lot 15x100.11; J Livingston.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

70th st, ss, to n so 69th st, 125 ft wo 4th ave, 25x 200, 10; E D Morgan, jr, et al, trustees, to Union Theological Seminary.

57th st, s, 95 ft wo 1 lst. ave, 0.5x70.6x20x78.8; D He.meman and wife to Julia Rose.

Same property; Julia Rose, executrix, to Fanny Helmemson.

84th st, n, 241.8 ft w of 2d. ave, 20x100.2; C Shutz to B F Carpenter.

Ave., 16 cool of 40x1 24x44.3 Stthat, ns. 241.8 ft w of 2d.ave, 20x100.2. C Shutz to B F Carpenter.

Ave., n e oor of 4th-st, 2xx04.3; S Schwarzkopf and wife to W R Herchmann.

Sthast, ss. 250 ft e of 2d.ave. 78x100.4; J Mongher and wife to M telbhardt.

Cottage-st, n e s. lot 191, 20x110; P Bowe, Sheriff, to E O Jardine.

Sthast, n s. 241.8 ft w of 2d.ave. 20x102.1, B F Carpenter and wife to J H Enlew.

Sthast s. a. 240 ft w of 2d.ave. 20x102.5; H Ringe and wife to S Bin. Jr.

Sthast as, 42.0 ft w of 2d.ave. 20x109.5; Joe. Shusat and another to B Sto. hens, et al.

10th-ave. w s. 50.5 ft not 40th-st. 25x76; N Y Life Ins Coto I Radier.

Morton-st, No 22; A McLean and another.

to L U Raegener.

12ath-st, no 1:20 ft e of 5th-ave, 20x100.11; M S herman and wife to G Abeel, pr

Stuyesami-st, no 7 of a cof Schave, 23x; Julia K

Harry and husband to M Halliday and husband to P H

Same property; M Halliday and husband to P H

Dingto Stayvesants, i. a., 70 ta 30

Blary and husband to M Halliday

3d-ave, a w cor of 97th-st, 1 0.112300, E A Hoffman
and another, executors, to 0 T Marshall

Manus

2 Same property; O T Marshall and wire to Thomas
McManus

2 Hoff and husband to U Marshall

Manus

3 Hoff and husband to U Marshall and wire to Thomas
McManus

4 Hoff and husband to U Marshall and wire to Thomas
McManus

2 Hoff and husband to U Marshall and wire to Thomas
McManus

2 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

2 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

2 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

2 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

2 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

2 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

2 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

4 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and William & Hoff and Husband

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Dimook

5 Hoff and Husband to U Hollan & Holl

12,170

2.,000